

# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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### THE MAIDEN'S CHOICE.

Two youths once lived in a country town,  
And one was a giant fair  
With a Saxon viking's golden crown  
And a blacksmith's muscled arm and brow  
When he made his right arm bare.

The other youth was of dapper size,  
So slender and short was he  
That he found small favor in maidens' eyes  
And the giant boasted in merry wise:  
"I could lay him across my knee."

These two both courted the village belle,  
But short was the race they ran;  
At the giant's foot the maiden fell,  
And the little man, though he pleaded well,  
Naught more than her pity won.

They marched away to the wars one day,  
In haste for the battle's van,  
And the people cheered when the giant gay  
Strde slowly past for the distant fray  
And they smiled at the little man.

But the earliest ball by a foe-man sped—  
One drop from the war-black skies—  
Passed safely over the pigmy's head  
And the giant, who stood behind, fell dead  
With a bullet between his eyes.

Then the little man swore, though his sight  
Was dim,  
And he bounded ahead of them all,  
And the whole great army followed him,  
Till he leapt like a devil lithe and slim  
First man o'er the battary wall.

And he played the fife of his country tune  
While the routed enemy ran,  
And the legions roared, as it floated fair  
On the dusky waves of sulphurous air:  
"Three cheers for the little man!"

Oh, I do not know, and I cannot say,  
What the giant might have done,  
But I'm sure the maiden will weep away  
For her lover shot in the heat of the fray,  
And dead as his fame was won.

For war is a field of chance, you know,  
Let him dodge the bullets you can;  
But love is a garden where fancies blow  
And the form of a giant makes larger show  
Than the soul of a little man!

—George Horton, in Chicago Herald.

### THE SMALL BOY.

Something About a Very Need-

ful Institution.

The small boy is an institution in himself and we like him.

The most beautiful sight in the world (to parents) is the dear little fellow when he has just donned his first pair of trousers and stands with head erect and both chubby fists thrust deep in his pockets, looking proud and happy and too sweet for anything.

And his charms grow apace until his trousers lengthen and suspenders take the place of the pretty shirt waists when, according to some grumpy old folks, he becomes considerable of a nuisance and oftentimes a terror.

The small boy is the nearest approach to "perpetual motion" than we are likely ever to see.

He is never still or at rest. Even when asleep he is kicking the bed covering off continually.

He wants to know everything and the questions he asks puzzle the wisest scholars to answer.

He is a curious mixture of contradictions.

If there is anything he hates it is water—when he is being washed—as all mothers know who wrestle with him on such occasions.

Yet if he can find a pond or a canal inside of ten miles he will revel in the water and take his chances of drowning for the pleasure a bath gives him.

He is at times the laziest of living things—at other times the most industrious.

If asked by his parents to weed the garden, do an errand or any little household chore, he immediately is so "tired" and looks so mournful that in pity for the delicate and overworked little humbug he is allowed to slide out of it.

Ten minutes afterwards he may be found helping a neighbor's boy work three as hard or racing around the bases in a game of baseball, shouting with joy and livelier than a cricket.

The small boy is always eating. The only time he doesn't is when at the table, for his appetite is then spoiled for proper and nourishing food by his frequent visits to the jam pantry or to the fruit trees in his or somebody else's garden. The greener the fruit the better he likes it and stomach aches in consequence have no terror for him.

No one loves to tease more than he—is his sister knows to her sorrow, and it seems to give him the intensest delight; yet, if he is teased he thinks he is dreadfully treated and makes an awful time about it.

The collections of bric-a-brac that a small boy's pockets contain has ever excited our wonder.

When the little chap is asleep and his fond mother takes his tiny trousers to put one or more patches on the knees and seat she is always surprised that such a small garment should have such a great weight.

And she can't understand it until she happens to strike the pockets. Then out come the curiosities one after another and carefully they are laid out on the table before her. At last the pockets are emptied, but not before the explorer thinks they are, like a magic box, inexhaustible and endless.

She forgets about the useful patches for awhile to gaze at the queer array of treasures and wonder what on earth they are good for and how the dear child ever got them.

There's a top and a piece of string fastened to a big wooden button, jack-stones, marbles, knife without blades, nails, beans, wad of chewing gum, more string, bits of lead and tin, a whistle, cake crumbs, nuts, fishbones, the nearly lost in her fingers, cigarette pictures, bent pins which have been on the railway track and run over, broken bits of toys and tools, stones, a bean shooter, a leather sucker, a ball, pieces

of looking glass and colored glasses, some putty, a tip cat, rubber rings, postage stamps, a circus programme, peach pits, a cork float and lots of other things which only a boy knows the names of.

When the patches are finished each and every article is carefully replaced in the pockets for the mother is well aware that if one was left out it would quickly be missed and no peace in the house until it was found.

Next to seeing the small boy trudging to school with books and slate under his arm we love to watch him at play.

What energy and enthusiasm and skill he shows. How his eyes sparkle. How rosy are his plump cheeks. What a snap to his voice. You can hear his merry shouts far away. Little he cares if the weather is cold or hot or rainy.

He's having fun and suddenly his mother calls, "Johnnie!" He doesn't answer and keeps right on playing, though less spirited and shouting no more.

"Johnnie!" The other boys look at him to see what he'll do. He does nothing. "Johnnie! John! John! John! John!" They hear me?

Then goes back a slow and feeble: "Yes'm!" "Come here instantly." Another faint "Yes'm," but he doesn't go though his playmates stop the game, to await results.

"JOHN!" His father called that time and the tone meant business. "Yes, sir!" and like a streak he darted toward his home.

The small boy of to-day is highly blessed.

It seems as if all the inventors in the world were getting up new playthings and games and tools and books for his especial benefit, and that his parents can't spend enough money for his pleasure and entertainment.

Compare what our grandfathers or what we ourselves had in childhood with the playthings that the modern small boy is hardly satisfied with.

He not only sports a seven dollar tennis racket and a forty dollar bicycle, but he must have a suitable dress to go with them.

We used to have a good game of ball in patched trousers and bare feet and an old straw hat. Now the children can't enjoy themselves at all without a uniform and glove and face covering and real bag bases.

A fish pole out in the woods was good enough for us, but a split bamboo our boys must have.

We used to get pretty hot doses of birch when we deserved it, but nowadays it has gone out of fashion in the homes as well as the schools—and we think it ought to, for all the whippings we got never made us any better—but the contrary. "Spare the child and spoil the rod" is the improved version.

A curious transformation takes place in the small boy after he has been awhile to school.

He suddenly becomes sensitive to wearing old clothes. Instead of fighting against being washed he washes himself often and nearly destroys the hairbrush in his efforts before the glass. He must have a clean collar every day and have on his best necktie. He becomes quiet and oh, so good about the house. He never is late to school and always knows his lessons.

And he becomes furious whenever a mention is made of the little sweetheart who has won his boyhood's first affections.

The little girl is very nice in her way, but she can't hold a candle to the small boy.

May he never grow old.—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

### SEX IN DIAMONDS.

A Jeweler Who Believes There Is Sex in Everything. Even in Diamonds.

In the big snow window of a New York jewelry store rested a small tray that gathered a crowd of curious spectators to the window. Every time the sunlight played upon the plate glass the tray coruscated with prismatic hues of dazzling brilliancy. The tray is well known to the trade. It is designed to display the remarkable variations of the color of large African mine diamonds, and contains examples of all the colors known.

It possesses great interest for novices in gems, and the jeweler is called upon half a dozen times a day to explain the beauties of the specimens.

"It took a long time to get this collection together," the jeweler said, "and it is the only one in the town of the kind thus arranged. You see here the brown diamond, the asbinto, the canary or yellow, the gem, the pink, the rose, and the coffee and the green diamond. The effect of these combinations in the sunlight is entrancing. Each predominance seems to impart a distinct luster to the prismatic scintillations. When the tray is swung to and fro in the sunbeams it gives forth as you see a perfect blaze of rainbow colors. These gems also illustrate different cuttings of the diamonds. Were they all set in a bracelet or a brooch or a necklace they would make a truly beautiful trinket, but it would cost a heap of money."

The jeweler picked out one sparkle with a pair of diamond tweezers and held it forward in the show window.

"This is a Brazilian gem," he said, "like which there is only one other in the world, in Paris, and the French one is not as pure or as large as this. This is what is called a black diamond and is valued at twenty-five hundred dollars. It weighs a trifle less than four karats. Its beauty lies in the fact that it changes its color in different lights. In this strong sunlight you see it is almost black, but it gives forth a prismatic radiance greater than that met-

ed by the best of the black gems. In sunlight, you observe, the black hue becomes a rich golden brown, and the play of colors is changed, too. Diamonds of this sort are regarded by the superstitious miners as 'gold stones,' that is, gems possessing a power of imparting good luck to the owner in the search for hidden gold. This stone was secured in Paris, whither it was brought in rough for cutting by a Rio Janeiro merchant.

"Here," continued the jeweler, "is another curiosity." He picked up a three-karat white stone with the tweezers.

"It is a specimen that will prove to you that there is a difference of sex in the gems. This is what is called the female, a multiplying diamond."

He held the gem under a strong magnifying glass and pointed to four or five smaller diamonds, clustered about one of the facets at the edge of the table of the stone. "The male gem," the jeweler said, "is sharp-pointed and never gathers these embryo gems. There is a fine specimen alongside that pink stone. It surprises most people who see those specimens to be told that they are of different sex as well as colors, but such is the fact."—Jewellers' Review.

### NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

Beggars Who Are Willing to Take Blows

There is a volume at police headquarters, in what may be called the census bureau, which is so rare and valuable that in comparison with it all other books, whether from the presses of Alden or Elsevier, fall into utter insignificance. Curious as it may seem, this book is not so highly prized on account of its age as for its freshness. It deals in a certain way with the census of New York, but its contents are confined to the city alone. The statistics of certain gentlemen living in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, as well as persons resident in London, Paris and other cities in Europe, are set down with great care and at considerable length.

The facts were not gathered in a day, as the New York Mail and Express, but are the result of years of patient investigation. The volume is richly illustrated and is kept as securely locked up as many of the heroes who figure prominently in its pages. Many of the entries are in the fine Italian hand of Inspector Byrnes, and are based upon his own experience.

One of the most recent of these refers to a man called John Gaunt. Mr. Gaunt is at present enjoying himself at a well known watering place in the vicinity of New York. Boats leave foot of Twenty-sixth street every day.

The entry reads thus: "New consumption trick. Beggar meets lady and gent out walking. Asks for money. Refused and grows persistent. Gent gives him slight shove and he falls in the gutter. Appeals to lady, who makes gent fork out money. Look out for them!"

This entry is perfectly intelligible to those for whose benefit it was made. A detective said that this trick had been worked in this city recently by several individuals with a high degree of success. The perpetrators were artists at the business, and they were assisted by nature in the part they assumed.

The method of operating was to follow a lady and gentleman, especially if the couple seemed to be in a hurry. Alms were solicited, and if forthcoming the gentleman to such a pitch as to induce him to shove the fellow away, and it is surprising what a slight amount of force is required to knock one of them into the middle of the street. There the beggar lies, or if he moves at all it is to cast an imploring look on the lady.

The latter begs her escort to see if the poor man is killed, but a small sum of money quickly brings him to life—almost as soon as a policeman's club would.

Both parties to the transaction are satisfied. The gentleman has demonstrated to the lady his prowess, and the beggar has a shove for his injuries. The amount of acting which the prostrate beggar indulges in is based entirely on circumstances. If his victim be obdurate he frequently finds it necessary to groan or mumble something about heart disease.

A new industry is gaining headway in the tropics, by which bananas are dried for shipment. The fruit in drying loses one-third of its weight, and when dried readily sells at sixteen cents a pound. The dried fruit can be transported over bad roads, without injury, and it retains its flavor. The cost of producing bananas is very little, as a bunch weighing fifty pounds requires as a total outlay for clearing, purchase of land, and every other expense necessary even to boxing for the market, the small sum of fifty-three cents—the result of an actual test in the island of Trinidad. When one considers that the productivity of the banana is forty-two times that of the potato and one hundred and thirty-one times that of wheat, and that when once planted it needs little care, the profits of the industry will be readily seen.

A Prince's Hard Lip.

From the age of ten the young prince of Naples was made to rise at daybreak, summer and winter alike. After taking his cold bath and a cup of broth he commenced his lessons. If he lingered two minutes in bed before getting up, he was not allowed to get his cup of broth until his first lesson was over. On the conclusion of his lesson he was made to ride for an hour, whatever the weather might be, and the whole day was spent in study and physical exercise.

### GOVERNING IN JAPA

Some Reforms Instituted by the Emperor of Japan, Who "Rules in Person."

A censor attached to the imperial court in Peking having suggested that the emperor should take up the ancient practice of having the classics and other sacred writings expounded to him daily by his majesty published this decree:

"Since we have undertaken the task of governing in person we have daily received in audience the officials of the metropolis and the provinces and done our very utmost to rigidly discern the proper men and pass judgment on their actions. Such time as remains at our disposal after transacting the multitudinous affairs of state we devote to the study of the classics and historical records, often engaging in discussion with the imperial tutors and never permitting ourselves for a moment to indulge in luxurious ease." Kien Lung abolished the reading on the ground that the readers took the opportunity to indulge in general advice and intriguing. He listened for ten years and then called a halt. The present emperor continued: "Two emperors have thus expressed their views with regard to this matter and the conclusion they arrived at was that these expositions were a mere fraud; that they do not advance a true understanding of the principles of government; that those concerned endeavored to put forward their private views and by flattery carry out their false designs. We see through all this quite clearly, and it would be well were the censor to reverently pursue the views of former sovereigns in regard to this matter. His memorial is moreover in many respects obscure and his arguments are not to the point. His proposition need not be entertained."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The freight movement in the United States may be simply expressed by saying it is equal to 2,200,000 tons hauled one mile each day of the year.

The sales of leaf tobacco in Virginia the past year have been the largest ever known. For the month of July 3,637,113 pounds were sold, an increase of 2,122,226 pounds over July of last year.

The value of the goods manufactured in Massachusetts last year was \$299,000,000. It is predicted by an official familiar with the condition of manufacturing in that state that before 1900 its annual product will be equal in value to \$1,000,000,000.

The output of the 45,000 oil wells of the United States is 120,000 barrels per day. A surplus stock is held in tanks—estimated at the enormous sum of \$3,000,000,000, while the next in order, the railroads, has only between \$10,000,000,000 and \$12,000,000,000.

### LARGEST STEAM HAMMER.

It Weighs 125 Tons and Covers 42 Feet of Floor Surface.

The new 125-ton steam hammer just completed by the Bethlehem Iron & Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., is the largest ever built. The hammer was designed by John Fritz, superintendent of the company, and stands some 60 feet high. It covers a floor space of 42 feet square and is of the usual A-frame construction. The steam cylinder is 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, and has a stroke of 10 feet 6 inches. The total weight of piston, piston rod, and anvil is 125 tons. The foundation is a large hammer and anvil are independent of each other, and no space between is filled with crib work. The hammer foundations consist of a pair of heavy walls, 30 feet in height, laid parallel north and south of the anvil foundation. These walls rest upon piles driven to the rock bottom. The anvil foundations consist of a timber framework supporting several layers of iron and steel slabs, arranged in longitudinal and transverse layers. The anvil is made up of 23 solid cast iron blocks, averaging 10 tons in weight. The anvil block upon which the material is to be hammered is faced with steel and measures 11 feet in length, 6 feet in width at bottom, 3 feet in width at top, with a depth of 4 feet 6 inches.

THE WAYS OF FAIR WOMEN.

MRS. MODJERKA and Clara Louise Kellogg are accused of smoking cigarettes.

MRS. PATTI is reported to sleep with a silk handkerchief round her neck. She uses a very salt gargle of cold water every morning.

MRS. DE VALMYRE, the noted advocate of woman's rights in France, is an expert at handling the foils, and is fond of steep-leeching.

Three Danish princesses, of whom the princess of Wales was the eldest and most beautiful, were their own dressmakers in their early days.

The Princess Maud of Wales has devoted some of her spare time during the past season studying the mandolin, and has set the fashion among the ladies.

When the princess of Wales gives a garden party it is her custom to request the guests to bring their children. The result is that a pretty scene is made still more picturesque.

A bunch of flowers prettily arranged is always fashionable in a morning or evening gown. The princess of Wales usually wears a bunch of roses without leaf, or some close, neat little cluster.

### MODERN WITCHCRAFT.

Strange Revelations Through the Demise of a Purported Wizard—Abeard

Letters from Simple-Minded Folk.

That an extraordinary amount of superstition still exists in some of the agricultural counties, particularly in the west of England, has been demonstrated recently, says Cassell's Saturday Journal, by circumstances which have come to light in connection with the recent death of a Taunton oracle, who was known throughout Somerset, Devon and Dorset as "Billy the Piper."

He was for many years looked upon as the "Wizard of the West," and a large bundle of letters which were found in his house reveal to an astonishing extent the credulity of certain people in those parts.

Billy, who was seventy-six when he died, had lived in the same house for forty years. He commenced life by hawking pipes, but doubtless the acquaintance he formed with country folk while he was peripatetic with humble "clays" opened his eyes to their superstitious beliefs and induced him to pose as a past master of witchcraft and fortune-telling. And it was not only simple villagers who were reckoned among Billy's clients. Farmers and well-to-do people frequently consulted him—the former believing that he could cast disease out of their cattle, the latter regarding him as an infallible aid in the discovery and punishment of those who had done them wrong.

Billy was a thin, wizened old man, and in his long Inverness cloak and sembrero hat was a familiar figure all the country round. His fingers were covered with rings, and a dilapidated wig, which covered the top part of his face, rendered his appearance extremely curious. It is said that when he visited some parts of Somerset offers of hospitality were so numerous that he had to exercise his choice. This rose from an idea that it was lucky to have "the wise man" under the roof. The letters which were found in the house at the old man's death are mostly from illiterate people.

In many references are made to inclosures for "valuable services." One woman wrote: "Everything is going wrong at my house to-day. I don't know whose been, or if they caused it without coming. Mother was going to have the chimney swept, and the man isn't come yet, and I expect he will come after dinner, so I shan't have a chance to burn the water as you said. Also I thought of going to a grand site at Exeter, but they have caused my father to want to go, and we can't both get away. Also they caused the girl not to be able to do her work fast enough."

An example of the absurd ideas that the wizard could divulge the name of a person's enemies is found in the letter of a Devonshire girl, who said: "She came back again last night. I hope you will try and stop her, as it makes me quite ill, the thoughts of it! I wish the old thing was dead, as I'm afraid there won't be no peace for me while she is living. There is another woman that she is very friendly with, who goes about to places with her, so I've been told. Her name is —, I've done all you have told me. I forgot to tell you before that she takes in work what I used to do."

A Devonshire farmer, equally simple, wrote: "I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know how things are getting on. We have not lost anything since, but the things seem to be doing in a very queer way sometimes. As they was not to work yesterday one of the horses fell in the hedge-trough, and they were obliged to get two or three men to help it out again. I have done and am doing every morning what you told me. I should like to know who my enemies are, that I might beware of them."

A Bridgewater "client," growing impatient, thus addressed the wise man: "Dear Mr. Brower: I have carried out your instructions, but I find it don't infect the parties yet. Do you think you could recommend any other thing to find them out, as I fancy I want to know who it is that is doing me wrong?"

MAN may want little here below, but he usually keeps up a fearful kicking until he gets it.—Somerville Journal.

It is rarely a man begins the pursuit of his health in earnest till he finds it is run down.—Indianapolis Journal.

ANOMALOUS.—Student—"What's the most peculiar thing about your profession?" Doctor—"When I have to charge ten dollars a day for treating a man whose life isn't worth two cents."

You may visit a family a week before you will find out their greatest pleasure, but you will hear the rattling of the family skeleton's bones before you have been there a day.—Athenian Globe.

The Kaiser's Beard.

The emperor has ordered dealers in photographs not to sell portraits representing him as he appeared without a beard. This decree leaves dealers with a large stock of unmarketable photographs on hand, and involves quite a loss to them. But the caprice of the kaiser does not stop here in its effects. All the lithographers, copper plate and steel engravers are busy issuing new plates to show the emperor as he now appears, with a beard, and the painters on glass and porcelain, and the workers in leather and wood imagery are overrun with orders for representations of the kaiser in the new style. Old stocks are being remodeled where possible, but the bulk of them are a dead loss to the holder.



# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. C. DAKES—Merchants' Exchange.  
L. P. FRIER—Merchants' Exchange.  
G. H. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

[New York Press].

## TARIFF PICTURES.

It is now possible to compare our dutiable imports for the first full year under the new tariff with the same imports for the last year of the old tariff. During the last twelve months of the former tariff our dutiable imports were \$534,209,730. For the first year under the McKinley law they were only \$437,384,400. Deducting sugar, now free, from the comparison we find that the decrease in dutiable imports and the consequent increase of direct profits to American producers in one year under the McKinley tariff is \$81,000,000.

During the fiscal year of 1890, when 90 per cent. of duties on foreign materials manufactured and exported was refunded, the amount of drawback paid was \$2,771,224 90. Under the McKinley Tariff law, which returns to the exporting manufacturer 99 per cent. of the duties paid on foreign materials, the amount of drawbacks swelled during 1891 to \$4,911,189 54. Our manufacturers now enjoy, practically, all the benefits which free raw materials could give, yet the free trader is not happy.

Eastern agitators, who do not work themselves but live off of those who do, are striving to get up a strike among the telegraphers of the Southern Pacific Company. Knowing as much as Californians do of the result of "strikes" in this State, we should think the employees of that Company would "go slow" about "striking." Remember the "iron moulders strike." Workingmen would do a good job for themselves if they would give a coat of tar and feathers to some of these Eastern agitators, most of whom are unnaturalized foreigners.

"An Immortal Providence," by E. W. Townsend, is a bright little sketch in the Argonaut of December 21st. Its hero is a youth called "Pinkie," one of those little barbarians in district messengers uniform that infest every city. The story follows "Pinkie's" doings for one brief hour, which is as lively an hour as falls to the lot of most citizens. Mr. Townsend, whose clever newspaper stories will be recalled by the Argonaut's readers, has struck a new vein of metropolitan life in this story, and it is to be hoped that he will work it thoroughly.

It is unfortunate for the State that a San Francisco Judge should so act as to allow the bidders of the last Legislature, and the bidders of San Francisco to escape deserved punishment, but the next legal Grand Jury can follow in their footsteps and make it hot for some of them. Judge Murphy, of San Francisco, seems to be "on top," even with the press and an "immense" mass meeting attempting to down him. He seems to have known more law than he was given credit for.

Homesteads.—The Supreme Court of this State has just decided that "when a homestead has been selected by one spouse out of the separate property of the other without the consent of the latter, then upon the death of the one from whose property it was selected, it vests in his or her heirs, subject to the power of the court to assign it for a limited period to the family of the decedent; but when the selection has been from the separate property of the person selecting or joining in the selection of the same, then it goes absolutely to the survivor."

George G. Blanchard, the well known attorney of Placerville, and the Republican candidate for Congress last year for the Second District, died at Placerville on Sunday morning last, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was a Pioneer, and was 65 years old. He was a member of every Republican State Convention for the past twenty-five years, and was a man of influence in the party.

Andrew Jackson once said: "It is time that we would become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we shall become paupers ourselves."

We beg leave to submit the above to the Jacksonian-Jeffersonian Congress now in session at the National Capitol.

Senator Felton has introduced a bill to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the erection of a public building in San Francisco. It would be well to select a site for the edifice first. It looks as though the present generation will never know where the site will be.

China has notified our Government that it will not take part in the World's Fair, but it will remove the export duty on all articles China merchants export for exhibition at the Fair.

Blaine Clubs are being organized in the East.

## THE GRAND JURY.

The Supreme Court has at last rendered its decision in the San Francisco Grand Jury case, the decision being that the said Grand Jury has no legal existence—a decision that might have been expected by any intelligent person who can read the law governing the drawing of juries—both the grand and trial. Of course, the decision does not suit the anti-boddlers of the State, but Judge Wallace should have lived up to the laws he has solemnly sworn to administer faithfully and impartially, with justice to all, and not set himself up as a dictator above the law and the time-honored usages of our State Courts. The decision is correct, whether it suits or not. If our Courts do not live up to the Statutes as they are, they have no right to find fault with the people if they now and then take the law into their own hands to administer justice. The decision says that Judge Wallace had no evidence before him to show that the Sheriff or Coroner of San Francisco were disqualified under the laws governing the drawing of juries to warrant him in appointing an Elisor to summon a Grand Jury for the City and County of San Francisco. The decision was written by Justice McFarland, and all concur in it, that the Grand Jury was not summoned according to law, but De Haven and Sharpstein dissent from the decision in its entirety, and Bently, while concurring, expresses an opinion that the case had not come before the Court in the proper manner. In other words, that the parties in interest should have fought it at a great expense of money and time in the Superior Court and then carried it up to the Supreme Court, instead of taking the bull by the horns and tricing him up to the ring in front of the Supreme Court and find out at once what to do with him—whether to kill him or let him run and do more harm and at last have to kill him. This case could have been decided when it was before the Court on the Judge Murphy decision, and a new grand jury could have been drawn according to law, instead of allowing the illegal one to run along two or three months longer. Every member of the Supreme Court knew it was an illegal body, and it should have so decided at that time, instead of putting the main issue aside, and merely deciding that a witness has no right to question the validity of the action of Judge Wallace in the selection of a Grand Jury. The decision will teach Judges of San Francisco a lesson, that they must obey the laws and not try to establish a "one man" power in that city. As the decision intimates, it is a dangerous precedent, as all Judges may not be good men and well-intentioned as Judges, and the rights of the people would be jeopardized if they were allowed to disregard the laws of the State, as Judge Wallace has done.

It looks like we would have a racket with Chili. The little republic should not bite off more than it can chew, it might choke suddenly. The United States should not take any more sauce from that quarter.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on the 14th day of December, 1891, in the matter of the Estate of W. H. STANTON, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said Estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

WEDNESDAY, the 9th DAY OF JANUARY, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Law Office of Chas. L. Hayes, in Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said W. H. Stanton, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at North East corner of lot owned by P. G. Hughes, between Main and Bryant streets, and running Easterly 600 feet to Bridge Street; thence running South Westerly along Bridge Street 331 feet to the junction of Bridge and Main streets; thence Westerly along Main Street 170 feet; thence Northerly 291 feet to the place of beginning, and containing 68,130 square feet of land. The above described land being on the North West Quarter of Section 25, Township 5, North of Range 25 East, M. D. M., with improvements thereon, consisting of one building formerly used as a saloon.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing and left at the office of Chas. L. Hayes, Attorney at Law, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

ALSO, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY NINTH, 1892, at TWO o'clock P. M., on the premises, north side of Main street, opposite the store of D. Hays & Bro., to the highest and best bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States, the following described Personal Property: One complete set of Bar Fixtures, consisting of One Billiard Table, balls, brush, cues, and full attachments. One Bar Counter. One Bar Mirror. One Sideboard. Two Card Tables. Nine Chairs. Six Pictures. One Clock. One Stove, pipe and drum. One Cook Stove and utensils. Decanters, glasses and two demijohns. One Revolver. One set of scales. Thirteen Towels, Clothing, etc. Tools, etc.

D. M. WALTERS, Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Stanton deceased. Dated Bridgeport, December 17th, 1891. CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator. (1914-15)

## ALL WRONG.

Some of the San Francisco papers unjustly criticize the decision of the Supreme Court on the Grand Jury matter. This is all wrong. The Supreme Court is composed of able lawyers, and they have no reason for deciding questions brought before them other than on legal grounds and in accordance with the Codes and laws generally, and the way the San Francisco papers—or some of them, have been trying to browbeat them into deciding the case as they wished it to be, and against all law and common sense, is outrageous and a disgrace to journalism.

The Stockton Mail of last Tuesday reports that Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, refused to admit to citizenship an Italian who, after proof of ten years' residence and good character, failed to show even partial familiarity with the American language, or any idea of the meaning of American citizenship. Judge Smith refuses to allow interpreters in naturalization cases.

## LEGAL.

### SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ALPINE, State of California. SAMUEL NEWMAN, Plaintiff, vs. HENRIETTA E. BARNES and HIRAM B. BARNES, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, C. C. P. Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to HENRIETTA E. BARNES AND HIRAM B. BARNES, Defendants. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you quieting the title of plaintiff in and to, and adjudging him to be the owner, and entitled to the possession of that certain parcel of mining ground situated in the Hope Valley and Blue Lake Mining District, formerly the Hope Valley and Red Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, California, and being that portion of the "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by plaintiff, conflicting with the so-called "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by you defendant, which is described in detail as follows: Beginning at a point on the Northwest boundary of the said mining claim, claimed by defendant, and adjoining him to be the owner, and entitled to the possession of that certain parcel of mining ground situated in the Hope Valley and Blue Lake Mining District, formerly the Hope Valley and Red Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, California, and being that portion of the "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by plaintiff, 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## REVEALED IN A TRANCE.

### A Kansas Well That Produces Ancient Vases and Medicinal Waters.

An old soldier in Rush county of the name of Sergt. Henry Embree had a well dug. At the depth of twenty feet he found well-preserved vases and articles of earthenware, which he now keeps as a memento of past ages. Rush county is in western Kansas, in the useless part of the state, and has been, so far as the memory of man reaches, a desert. Speculation is rife over the discovery, and many theories are advanced to account for the existence of these articles in this place. Some consider the spot a primeval burying place of an ancient semi-civilized race, which occupied the land when it was capable of supporting a population.

During the process of digging, says the New York Times, a curious condition of the soil and rock was observed. The soil was very hard and of a honey-combed nature, while the rock was soft limestone, mingled with a large amount of some yellow material, mineral, which closely resembled gold. Some of the mineral was taken to a chemist, who found it impossible to get any chemical reactions from it. His opinion is that a new mineral has been discovered.

The well now has several feet of water in it which is claimed to possess wonderful medicinal properties. A number of persons suffering from chronic ailments have been using it both internally and externally, and all are lavishing their praises of its healing powers. It is certain that there have been some remarkable cures in the short time that the water has been used.

One peculiarity of this water is that it changes regularly both its physical condition and its healing properties. In the morning hours the water is as clear as crystal, almost ice-cold, of a bitter taste, and covered with a thin sheet of apparently golden oil. At such times the water is found to be best suited to the treatment of nervous affections. At the approach of the meridian hour the water becomes very much agitated and suddenly almost disappears. After the water has reached its normal height, again, about 6 o'clock p. m., it is found to be entirely different in nature. It is then oily, of a sweetish taste, and at a temperature almost hot. Following this mysterious change the water is said to be most effective in diseases of the blood.

Sergt. Embree, who is known as a religious enthusiast, claims the well to be of supernatural origin, and preaches that it is the opening up of a new dispensation, and that he is endowed with supernatural powers. He calls himself the "servant of God's elect and the prince of the everlasting covenant." He has quietly gathered about him quite a following, men and women who affect to believe his preachings. He says that the place of the well was revealed to him in a trance.

## "SANDING" SLIPPERS.

A Practice of the Gallant Sex at a Seaside Resort.

Probably there is no beach on the Atlantic coast where you will see prettier toilettes than here, says a Spring Lake letter in the New York World. The girls are either heiresses or very reckless, for day after day they appear in the sand in white silk dresses, beautifully made, with white chiffon sunshades, white hats, white kid gloves and white suede slippers.

Pretty is no name for them; they are irresistible. By way of variety they wear white mull and white organdy, cut low in the neck, with their snowy arms gleaming through the sleeves, and then they are angelic, and a fellow can no more help making love to them than the sea dogs can help dancing with the mermaids in the ocean minuet.

All these white girls are good walkers and with them no doubt originated the slipper-sanding practice. No girl in a pair of low shoes can walk five hundred feet on the beach without getting them filled with sand. At first the sweet creatures dropped and did the unloading themselves. Then some bold but gallant youth said:

"Shan't I sand your slippers, Miss Molly?"

And before there was time for a refusal he was on his knees with the laces of the little shoe open and the slipper half off. He did it so quickly and so nicely that the girl was delighted, and he repeated the operation every few rods.

The news spread, and now no girl who knows the comfort of having her shoes sanded every five minutes will take a second stroll along the beach with a man ignorant of seaside conventionalities.

## Chinese Labor in California.

California grape-growers are said to be feeling the stoppage of Chinese immigration severely. There has been a constant drift eastward of the Chinese from California, until now there are not enough left to do the work required of them. In most industries white labor can be substituted, but among grape-growers this is not possible, as white men cannot do the work that Chinamen have hitherto performed. No one can realize, unless he has had actual experience, how delicately the celestial handle fruit, and how roughly it is treated by whites. In shipping grapes out of forty boxes packed by Chinamen only one on an average is injured, while one out of twelve is spoiled by white handling.

## Whittier's First Desk.

A Portland (Me.) gentleman is the fortunate recipient from the poet of the desk on which John G. Whittier wrote his earliest verses. It is a very old piece of furniture, being an heirloom in the Whittier family, and having seen probably two hundred years of service. Of course, the fact that the earliest poems of one of America's greatest poets were written on this desk gives it a value that antiquity could not confer. For perhaps forty years past the old desk has been out of service, a new piece of furniture taking its place in the "study room" at Amesbury. A Portland artisan has renovated the ancient desk without changing any of its characteristic features.

## GORING FOR WRINKLES.

A New Method of Obliterating the Footprints of Time.

Sissors and Needle Employed in the Novel Operation—The Aged Made to Assume a Youthful Appearance.

Those who are interested in what may be appropriately styled face-culture will be thrilled by the intelligence that a new remedy for wrinkles has been disclosed. It isn't likely to be "on the market," since it isn't a mask, paste or lotion, and cannot be exploited in the beauty shops because it is an operation instead of a process and requires the services of a surgeon with knife and needle.

The accounts of this new method of obliterating the footprints of time on the human countenance, says the New York World, come from afar—from the land of the chrysanthemum—and are as follows:

The Japanese have beautiful eyes, but this is not patent to the casual observer, who is impressed by the old expression imparted by the slanting lids and generally fails to perceive that the lids beneath are full and soft and lustrous. Habitual exercise of the facial muscles, as in the case of an actor or orator, does much to modify this obliquity, as appears from the fact that members of these classes in Japan are literally wider eyed than the rest of their countrymen.

Observation of this led a certain German surgeon, who is a resident of Tokio, into a field of experiment, where he finally discovered a new method of dealing with wrinkles.

He found that by pinching up a little plait of skin below the outer corner of the eyelids of his slant-eyed subjects the lids could be drawn down to the proper level and made to open more widely. Then he cut out this little patch and joined the edges by a couple of stitches and covered the slight wound with sticking plaster.

It healed, leaving no scar. Everything desired of the operation had been attained. Then the fame of it spread abroad in the city.

The nations of the east, like the ancients, whose gods and goddesses were described as "ox-eyed," consider round eyes a chief beauty, and immediately several Japanese belles hastened to avail themselves of the skill which could in this way enhance their charms. This stimulated general interest, and by and by an Englishman, who had dried up and shriveled a good deal about the eyes in that climate and who wanted to go home looking as youthful as the gods would permit and marry a young girl in England, conceived the notion of trying the same means to smooth out his puckered visage.

Knife and scissors did their swift work. The operation was a beautiful success and has since been tried on several other Europeans up to date to obviate the same disfigurement, with perfectly satisfactory results.

It certainly seems strongly probable that so soon as this method is introduced it will become extremely popular in this country, where the bright and breezy climate alternately smites and dazzles our eyes until the muscles of the face are drawn like shivering strings and wrinkles are thereby made the portion of young and old alike.

It is not reported that the stitches leave no trace on the face of Europeans. Probably a slight mark does remain. The Japanese are a notoriously purple-blooded people whose wounds are said to heal with phenomenal rapidity, and it is not at all strange that no scar shows where the skin patch is removed from their faces. But, even if we are less fortunate and a small scar remains, it isn't so much of a disfigurement as a perfect cobweb of creases about the eyes, and doubtless the American mind will incline readily to the idea of goring for wrinkles.

## LIFE IN THE DESERT.

Killing Heat of the Section of Country Made Famous by the New Lake.

Salton has been one of the largest salt works on the Pacific coast. All the proprietors had to do was to scrape the salt from the surface of the soil and clean it. Few white men could do the work, as the temperature was sometimes as high as 125 degrees in the shade and 145 degrees in the sun. Says a man who has been there: "If one makes the least exertion perspiration pours from him like water. You cross the room and your clothing will be wringing wet; yet in ten minutes all this water has evaporated. To keep yourself alive you are forced to drink water by the gallon. If you have no water, your tongue swells, you suffer torments of the damned, and if water doesn't reach you in twelve or fourteen hours you will perish miserably. The Indians can stand the heat much longer without water. The custom is to keep a small pebble in the mouth and only take an occasional swallow of water. In this way they will travel forty or fifty miles a day, going on a dog trot. The Indians are very extravagant, and those who work at the salt mill, though they earn good wages, never have anything. They spend all for canned goods and other costly articles, as well as on gaudy clothing for themselves and their squaws. They are worth seeing on Sunday, when they array themselves, the women, who have gone nearly naked during the week, donning corsets, and the men wearing shirts that would make a tennis dude envious."

## An Ancient Lake Wiped Out.

The "old marsh" lake at Ferryville, Litchfield county, Conn., which has been a favorite fishing place in the northwestern part of the state for two centuries, has passed out of existence, the ancient dam being torn away because it was considered unsafe. The lake was two miles long and a mile and a half at the greatest width. The ledges about the lake were noted as hiding places for Tories during the revolutionary war. Fish were taken away by the barrelful when the water was drawn off.

## RELICS OF BONAPARTE.

Articles of Apparel Worn by the Little Corporal in the Campaign of 1814.

The last genuine relics of the first Napoleon have now been transferred from the Louvre museum to that of the Hotel des Invalides, says the London Telegraph. They comprise an authentic "Bedingote gris," which cost 150 francs, at Lejeune's, and the "little hat," which was blocked by Poupard & Co. and was afterward worn by the emperor in the campaign of 1814. A great deal of dispute and discussion has arisen about these two articles, the transfer of which to the Invalides has long been delayed, as in January last a representative of the Empress Eugenie put in a claim for them as being the private property of Napoleon III., and therefore liable to be restored to their owners, like other objects lent to the museum. After careful search there was found in the archives of the Louvre a letter dated February, 1854, signed by the Imperial grand chamberlain, the Duc de Bassano, in which the chief conservator of the Louvre was told that the emperor wished the coat and hat to be placed as historical relics in the Musee des Souverains. On the strength of this letter the state has now asserted its rights to the curiosities, and a presidential decree authorizing their transfer to the Hotel des Invalides was issued recently. Among the other Napoleonic articles sent to the Invalides are a little tri-color cockade in silk, which the emperor wore at Fontainebleau when bidding farewell to the Imperial guard, and which he had in his hat when landing at Porto Ferrajo in May, 1814; a uniform of a general of division in which the first consul appeared at Marengo; a state sword, engraved by Fillberg, of Stockholm; a flag of one of the regiments of Chasseurs of the guard; the sent used by the emperor in Saint Helena, and, lastly, the camp bedstead in which he died. This object was given to Napoleon III. by Prince Murat. Visitors to the Invalides will soon be able to see those interesting mementoes of the great Napoleon, which have been lying by in the Louvre since 1871.

## NO NEED OF CHURCH.

Sermons Supplied by Telephone by an Enterprising English Company.

The attempt to connect the pulpit of Christ church, Birmingham, England, with the telephone system is not suffered to become a mere barren experiment. The telephone company has lately perfected the arrangements, and is now supplying oral sermons at private residences on a rather extensive scale. Naturally, says the Chicago Herald, it is the bed-ridden and the sick who most appreciate the advantage of being able to hear a preacher without attending service. "A dozen yards or so of loose, flexible cord is attached to the ordinary receiver and a special U-shaped instrument supplied to fix on the head, with an ear box for each ear. Thus provided it is possible, it is said, for the sick to hear comfortably while in bed. In a quiet room the tolling of a bell can be heard half an hour before services; the prayers can be followed, the responses emphasized and every word of the sermon distinguished; while solos in the anthems are, we are assured, heard as distinctly as if one stood next the singer. Even a casual cough among the audience is distinguished. There is stated to be a lady at Small Heath who has been bed-ridden for three years, and whose spiritual wants are thus supplied; another at Edgbaston, who has not been able to attend church for seven years; and in the Birmingham jewelry district there are a dozen watchmen who, being on duty every Sunday, could never hear a sermon except in this fashion. Twenty-four calls, representing it is calculated, some sixty subscribers, are stated to have been received at the telephone office from Christ church one night last week and a similar number in the morning. Subscribers in Manchester, Nottingham, London, Coventry, Stafford, Wolverhampton and Worcester have also availed themselves of this opportunity of being supplied with a spoken sermon at a trifling cost.

## SACKED BY FIREFLIES.

Millions of the Flashing Insects Go Through a Pennsylvania Village.

This town was one night recently treated to a most remarkable and beautiful spectacle, says a Dunbar (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. Shortly after dusk the people were surprised and puzzled to behold what appeared to be a cloud of light coming sweeping up from the woods lying back of the town, but on its reaching the streets it was seen that the light was occasioned by an immense swarm of fireflies. This swarm, numbering millions, dispersed itself through the village, illuminating everything with a light more golden than that of day and warmer than the moon's cold beams.

People recognized each other without difficulty and the print of a newspaper was to be read with ease. The houses were filled with the darting, flashing insects, which seemed to be panicked from some mysterious cause. Lamps were extinguished by the swarms and carpets ruined by them as they were crushed by the foot, while delicate plants and flower beds were destroyed by the weight of the clustering flies.

It took several hours for the swarm to pass through the town, but it slowly disappeared in the direction of the river, lighting the fields as it went, alarming the country people as it approached, and arousing the cattle and poultry, which seemed to mistake it for dawn. Nothing being seen of it next day and no report of it being seen elsewhere having been received, it is believed that it gradually dispersed itself over the marshes. Where the insects came from is also a matter of conjecture, as well as the reason for the sudden invasion. On the morning after their visit they were found in drifts under the hedges and fences and against the sides of the houses, while quantities of provisions left exposed were destroyed by their presence.

## CONCERNS OF WEALTH.

The bank of Scotland issued one-pound notes as early as 1704, and their issue has since continued without interruption.

It is stated that the London banks have on deposit some £800,000,000, while the actual cash deposit on hand does not exceed £28,000,000, or less than 3 per cent.—Credit Review.

Sixty years ago only one public banking company existed in London, and at that time of England private accounts were at that time opened rarely and with the greatest difficulty.

A combination has been formed of the asbestos manufacturers of this country. The capital of the new concern is \$1,250,000. It is proposed, with competition out of the way, to push asbestos into many new uses.

One of the great financial institutions of this country is the Bowry savings bank of New York city. On the first of July it had deposits amounting to \$32,247,087.96, and its surplus was \$5,050,035.16. It had 107,440 depositors. This is a very wonderful exhibit.

## THE VERY LATEST.

FULTON, Mo., proposes to stop the cow nuisance by passing an ordinance authorizing anyone to milk a cow caught running at large.

COLLECTING summer-resort bills of fare is a new fad. If they are artistically grouped, receipted bills of the summer hotels make an effective companion piece.

LOUISVILLE has issued a new order for the telephone exchange, to the effect that in the future "Number, please," must be the response to a ring instead of "Halloo."

ADOBES residences are coming into favor in southern California, as the most appropriate for the climate, being cooler in summer and warmer in winter. People of wealth are adopting them.

The shape of some of the new clothes for Frenchmen is eccentric in the extreme. One sort of jacket is worn buttoned at the waist, with skirts like a frock coat, and a very low-crowned broad-brimmed hat makes the Parisians look like English curates.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

KEEP the barnyard cleaned up. A nail in a horse's hoof may cause you more trouble than it would to keep the yard clean for a lifetime.

A SMALL box of nails, nuts and screws will be found serviceable at all times, and should be carried to the field with the implements, as accidents often happen when least expected.

THE way for a farmer to determine his profit or loss is the way every other competent business man keeps books. It is to balance aggregate receipts against aggregate expenses.

BOARDS on the pig pen floor soon become smooth and slippery, causing the hogs to be injured. Earth is the best floor for a pig pen, provided the pen is kept clean and plenty of litter and absorbents used.

CRUDE carbolic acid, a gill to an ordinary bucket of soap suds, is excellent for destroying lice and parasitic diseases. Animals may be sponged with the mixture, and it may also be sprinkled over the floors and stalls with advantage.

## SPARKS FROM THE DYNAMO.

A PORTABLE telephone for use on the battlefield has been invented by a Frenchman named Roulez.

A SHIP's winch driven by electricity is now found on many steamers provided with dynamo facilities.

EDISON is of the opinion that ultimately the house will be both lighted and heated for sixty cents a year.

A RECENT invention used in factories enables any person in any part of the factory to stop the main engine by simply pushing an electric button.

THE leading electrical journals have abandoned the terms such as "motoneers," "motineers," etc., to distinguish the electric car drivers, and now more sensibly call them "motormen."

ELECTRICITY has been indirectly employed for instantaneous photography of large assemblies. At Düsseldorf recently eight immense magnesium lamps were instantaneously fired by an electric current, and a photograph of over six hundred persons was successfully made.

## READ AND REMEMBER.

ONE-TENTH of the world is still unexplored.

ONLY one man in 208 is over six feet in height.

AT least one-third of the earth is composed of oxygen.

THREE pints of liquid a day is sufficient for the average adult.

SOME insects are in a state of maturity thirty minutes after birth.

REMEMBER that children are only small editions of older people, and that they have feelings quite as acute.

THERE are estimated to be 97,700 deaths in the world every twenty-four hours, 104,800 births, or about 70 every minute.

DR. GOLD, an eminent physician of Germany, says that we should not have less than nine hours' sleep while we are under twenty-one.

## GATHERED ABROAD.

THE vatican contains 208 staircases and 1,100 different rooms.

THERE are 507 workhouses and 77 prisons in England and Wales.

RAIN is always falling in some part or other of the British Islands.

THERE are now 62 towns in England and Wales with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

THE tower to be built near London will be only sixteen feet higher than the Eiffel tower of Paris.

BERLIN'S Society for the Homeless last year provided shelter for 100,000 men and 15,000 women.

A PROVINCIAL British postmaster is in trouble. Through a hole in the roof of his office the rain poured in one night and stuck together £200 worth of postage stamps.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

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Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

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